PRICE ONE CENT.

NUMBER 1045.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1898.

# THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Assembling of the Statesmen, and Their Greetings.

#### RECESS WHILE WAITING

Committees Call Upon the President and Receive His Message - Reading of the Document -Scenes of Great Interest Enacted in Both Ends of the National Capitol-Weighty Work Before the Legislators.

which will be recorded in the history of the Republican, the United States as having declared a

give this nation a prestige and influence coithes. Members from both sides and all ago, convened at noon teday.

preliminaries more historic color than has of the man, been reflected by other similar periods in There was a round of applause as curver of Congress, unless, perhaps, t was the air of intense interest which for order. outered as a predominant element in the of the President's annual message.

potentice to the future of a great repub- grees had adjourned.

taked and cosmopolitan crowds began to quorum of the House present themselves at the several en-

war heroes agures who have made fa- the members took their seats. mous utterances since the last session; the thrilling events of the past few months; others who are expected to commune the future with their eloquence, logic and power of position and a few who have invited public disapproval by

Both houses were called to order premptly at noon. Prayers, rell call and then the little formalitie customary at opening of a session occupied the first haif hour in both House and Senate, enneluding with appropriate exchange of greetings coupled with the formal information that each was ready for hud-

The committees appointed to wait upon 1:36 and with them came Private Secre-

was immediately read to both houses. BCENES OF ANIMATION ON THE HOUSE SIDE

tary Pruden with the message which

Great Activity on the Floor, and Many Floral Officings for Popular Members.

The scene in the House was exceedingly animated during the half hour that step out in the aisles to be seen. preceded the call to order. It was the first time that most of the members had had a chance to see each other since the cruel war of the builets and the scarcely less cruel war of the ballots had was a floral flag and the letters "Welbeen concluded, and congratulations for the victors and condolences for those who had fallen flew thick and fast,



GENERAL WHEELER.

Grosvenor had the usual floral piece with Hawley of Texas, the only Republican from Texas, who was supposed to be lost, basket of La France roses. Representaended that gentleman's active opposition ton, Teller of Colorado, McBride of Or resentative Dayton of West Virginia has I-s bouquets down the aisles until the joined by Senator Cannon, of the Mormon Business, shorthand, typewriting \$25 a yr. | week.

The center of attraction on the floor was war, witnessed its successful termination, surely, "Joe" Wheeler, who had laid aside and perhaps, as having subsequently laid the uniform he had so henored and was the foundation for a policy which shall back in his seat, dressed in civilian In the world hardly dreamed of one year parties crowded found enger to shake his hand and congratulate him. He received There was little to emplasize the im- them all with the same amiable courtesy sectiones of the occasion, or to give the which has always been a characteristiv

Speaker Reed took the chair and rapped

bours immediately preceding the arrival cloquent prayer, referring thankfully to the war as triumphantly concluded and

The clerk then called the roll with some At both ends of the Capitol building life difficulty, owing to the noise. Finally it ner, where he formed one of a group comsubmitted to a subdued tethargy until was finished and the Speaker announced posed of Senators Faulkner, Gallinger, within a half hour of noon. Presently that there were 25 members present, a

Next came the swearing in of the n w trances to the big building. The galleries members of whom there three. Repre- call the house to order fixed rapidly and the main corridors soon scatative Grosvenor introduced Charles congested, and yet the attention Dick of the nineteenth Ohio district; of the multitude was divided and there Representative Allen introduced Thomas taken up almost entirely by ladies, The was not displayed that intense, absorbed Speicht of the second Mississippi disinterest in the preliminaries to the first trict, Representative Grow introduced W. et in a great national drama about to H. Graham of the twenty-third Pennsylvania district. These gentlemen take the The members of Coursess were slow to places of Representatives Northway, who traine. Their appearance was awaited died Suffician elected to the Senate and with considerable interest. Among them Stone, elected governor of Pennsylvania, men of whom the people have made The Speaker administered the oath and

A message was received from the Senthrilling events of the post few ate announcing that that body was ready who have played prominent roles in for business. Representative Dingley offered a resolution that a committee by appointed to join a similar Senate committee and wall upon the President. The resolution was adopted and the Speaker appointed Representatives Dingley, Cannon and Bailey.

THE SENATE CHAMBER WEARING A FLORAL GARB

him a piece in the shape of an elaborate gent of Spain and her young son and upa frame about four feet high. On its face come, S. M. C.," in burld tints. The color alone prevented it from looking funereal. It was borne into the chamber by two

The friends of Senator Mason also taxed the ingenuity of the floral designer, although their selection was slightly less elaborate than the piece which graced Senator Cullom's desk. It was a flag of red, white and blue immortelles, just large enough to screen the expansive features

Senator Clay of Georgia was presented with a basket of flowers which bere some slight resemblance to a naval battle at night. It was very spreading, and was made up of huge white chrysanthemums. red lilies and a broad blue ribbon. Senator Smith's bouquer took the lead, so far as size was concerned. It was an enormous basket of roses, chrysanthemums

Senator Elkins received a mound of ros. es and ferns. A modest bunch of violets later a cluster of roses was placed beside it. Senator Gallinger's desk was concealed by a cluster of red and white carnations and a bunch of white roses. Senator Wellington of Maryland sat behind The Republican side of the House was a cluster of yellow and white chrysanthe a veritable flower garden. Representative mums, and a similar offering lay on the desk of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana. which his anti-civil service admirers al- Senator Nelson of Minnesota was reways remember him. Representative membered with a basket of big yellow

Chaptain Couden pronounced a long and Seldom has Congress sat in waiting for tenderly to those who had fallen in it and walked up and down the nisies, stopping document of which more was expected, to the members of the House who had here and there to shake hands. Senator know which hung issues of such vital im- passed into their eternal rest since Con- Hanna entered, his broad features beam

Opening Proceedings in the Northern Wing of the Capitol-Greet-

ings to Senators. stantly changing scene from the time the few minutes by the deep sonorous and doors were thrown open in the morning cloquent voice of the Rev. William H. and the employes began to bustle about. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senuntil 12 o'clock, when the gavel of Vice atc, who delivered the opening prayer, President Hobart rapped sharply on the edge of his desk. At that hour the cham- ings bestowed upon the nation in allowing ier looked more like a flower show than the triumph of our arms and for the

Clusters, groups, bunches and baskets statesmen who sat behind them had to upon all who are engaged in the govern-

croff, of roses and immortels, resting on pages and was carried out immediately after the prayer by as many more.

of the statesman from Chicago,

The other desks which added to the disbut who pulled through, had a magnificent play were those of Senators Hansbrough of North Dakots, Allison of Iowa, Gortive Tawney of Minnesota, who called man of Maryland, Harris of Kansas, Pen-Speaker Reed down at the last session and rose of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Washingto Hawali, was also remembered by a gon, Shoup of Idaho, Thurston of Nehandsome basket of roses. Representative braska, Wolcott of Colorado, Cullom of Hopkins of Illinois was also favored. Rep- Illinois and Chandler of New Hampshire. Senator Morgan was the first to enter an immense floral anchor as a reward for the chamber. He stalked up and down his victory. The Democratic side, on the the deserted aisles for a few minutes in other hand, for a long time looked bare lonesome solitude and then sought comand forlorn, Mr. Gaines of Tennessee be- panionship in his committee room. He ing about the only one remembered by returned to the chamber about an hour floral friends. But while the roll was be- before the Senate was called to order and ing called the pages were kept busy bring- sat chatting with a friend until he was

The third session of a war Congress Democratic side was as rich in color as

State. Senator Money, tall and dignified, entered next and took his seat. Senator Faulkner looked in for a moment but did not stay long. The venerable Senator Morrill proceeded to his seat as soon as he entered and held an impromptu reception, many of the Senators going to his desk to pay their respects as soon as they

Within half an hour of roll call the chamber was well filled. Senator Teller ing effulgence, as he shook hands right and left and made his way to a cosy cor

Cullom, Mason and several others. Vice President Hobart did not put in at appearance until it was time for him to

The galleries filled up early. The Sena tors' gallery on the Republican side was row reserved for the President was an signed to several ladies and there were three members of Vice President Hobart's household in the seats reserved for

The diplomatic gallery was occupied by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, accompanied by Miss Pauncefore and an attache of the embassy; Mr. Chin Pom Ye, the Korean minister, accompan ied by a lady and two secretaries of his legation; Mr. and Mrs. Hay, son and daughter-in-law of the Secretary of State, and representatives from the Russian, Japanese, Chinese and Venezuelan

The public galleries presented a pictur. esque appearance, the gay dresses of the ladies lighting up the scene and contrast-On motion of Representative D.fze I the ing brightly with the staid, conventional House then took a recess until 1:20 garbs of the men. Eager interest in the proceedings was depicted on the faces of

The chamber was in a nelsy hum of unication, the Senators talking together in little groups, when promptly on

The chaplain gave thanks for the blessblessings of peace. He invoked the heavenly benefaction upon the President and of flowers were everywhere, so thickly his councilors; upon the members of the strewn over desks that the dignified Senate and House of Representatives and ment of the nation. He also prayer for Senator Cullom's friends perpetrated on the divine blessing upon the Queen Re-

> Immediately following the prayer the rell was called, the following Senators answering to their names: Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bate, Berry, Burrows, Caffery, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Collom, Deboe, Elkins Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear German Hale Hanna, Harris, Hawley, Heltfeld, Hoar, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillan, Mailory, Martin, Mason, Mills, Money, Morgan, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Proctor, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Sewell, Shoup, Smith, Spooner, Sullivan, Teller, Thuiston Tillman, Turner, Vest, Warren, Welling-

ton, Wilson and Wolcott. Senator Cullom offered a resolution informing the House that the Senate had assembled with a quorum present and was ready to transact business. The resolution was agreed to.

A resolution was presented by Senator Morrill providing for the appointment of lay on the desk of Senator Cockrell, and House to walt upon the President and in- that when the various deficiency appro- body of a dead soldier being sent away in ceive any communication he might deem proper to make. The resolution was agreed to and Senators Morrill and Cockrell were appointed as the Senate members of the committee.

Senator Hale offered a resolution that the hour of convening the Senate be 12 o'clock, meridian; which was agreed to. The certificate of election of Senator Simon from Oregon was presented by Senator McBride, and the oath of office mittees on appropriations having practiadministered to the new Senator.

A recess of thirty minutes was then taken, on motion of Senator Allison to await the President's message.

Italy Friendly With the Powers. Rome, Dec. 5 .- The King today received the addresses of the senate and chamber of deputies in reply to the speech from the throne, in answer to which he expressed his satisfaction at the conclusion of the commercial treaty between Italy and France. The relations of Italy with all of

Plynn's Pusiness College, Sth and K.

the powers, he said, were excellent.

# DISTRICT ESTIMATES REDUCED \$2,000,000

THE HOUSE IN SESSION.

The Unexpected Attitude of Secretary Gage.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT

Thought to Be Necessary for the Next Year.

The Senate Will Cost About \$1,147, 921 and the House More Than Double That Amount.

In his estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, submitted to Congress today, as required b law, Secretary Gage takes a most extra rdinary step. He put the estimates for the District of Columbia at \$7,230,867, thereby reducing the amounts reco nended by the Commissions 's by \$2,000,000 He states that it is unable to indicat the various items in which he consider that reductions should be made in the District appropriations, and he, therefore simply states in a footnote that he has reduced the estimates of the Commis-

For the rest, he estimates that the Sen ate will cost the country \$1,147,921 and the House more than double as much. The President and Vice President, with clerks and other employes of the White House are set down at \$22,386. In this is included \$125,640 for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission, an increase of over \$25,600 over the cost of the present

the stroke of 12, Mr. Hobart stepped up 090.818, an increase of abou \$100.000. The The Department of State will cost \$2,-Treasury Department will cost \$156,378,684, an increase of some \$17.000 cox wholly due to the enlarged appropriations for public works.

Singularly enough, the cost of territoria governments is set down as about \$97.000 against \$161,600 for the present year. Thsaving is entirely in the legislative and Incidental expenses of Arizona, Oklahoma

The War and Navy Departments, Mr. Gage estimates, will require \$2,373,866 and \$502,280, respectively, which is a total increase of \$450,000 to be expended mostly in paying the long list of salaries made

equisite by the war. The Interior, Postoffice and Agricultural slight increases over last year.

of the present year by nearly \$2,000,000. falling from \$35,000,000 to about \$145,000,000. the shortage complained of

crease of \$4,000,000.

In public works, repairs to buildings, etc., the Secretary wishes to spend some \$57,000,000, nearly \$18,000,000 more than dur- a brigade surgeon, who was executive ing the present year.

amount to about \$128,000,000, nearly the gust 8, and was there until November 8. same as last year.

recommended for the coming fiscal year from the dead house without ciothing amount to \$360,048,378 against \$452,617,886 es- Sometimes uniforms could not be obtained. a joint committee of the Senate and timated last year. The Secretary adds but in no case did Dr. Brown know of the form him that Congress was ready to re- printions for the year are made, the total nudeness. The stories about the brains appropriation for the fiscal year 1888-'99 and livers of dead men being thrown into will amount to \$802,875.514.

> TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS NEARLY READY

One for War Emergency Expenses and Another for the District of Columbia.

Two appropriation bills will be reported to the House this week, the sub-com cally completed the work on those for the war emergency and District of Columbia. The war emergency bill will be reported to the full committee tomorrow morn ing and will be gone over rapidly and reported to the House in the afternoon to

be placed on the calendar. As soon as this is done the committee will take up the District of Columbia bill. The sub-committee libished hear-ings on this last Saturday afternoon and the testimony is now being printed. To morrow afternoon or Wednesday morning all of it will be laid before the full ing all of it will be laid before the full committee, which will at once get to work on it. It is expected that the bill will be ready to report some time this week.

It is expected that the bill is not yet of age, nor will be be until December 10. He could not, therefore, even to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in by present methods. The only hope of re-

### NO DISAGREEMENT SAY COMMISSIONERS CABLEGRAM TO SECRETARY HAY

Jutlines Also the Progress Made in the Formation of the Trenty

of Peace. Secretary Hay has received a cablegram rom Paris signed by all the American eace Commissioners stating that there as been no disagreement between the American and Spanish Commissions.

The message also outlines the progress which has been made so far in the fornation of the treaty of peace.

These details could not be learned at the State Department, but the Secretary sees no reason to change his opinions that the work of the Commission will be completed within one week.

### LOSS WILL REACH A MILLION DOLLARS

BUILDINGS WRECKED GREAT mmeuse Damage Done by Last Night's Burning of the Big Struc-

tures in Brondway. New York, Dec. 5,-The fire that conimed the upper half of the Home Life Building when the storm of last night raged flercest, burned until daybreak. It was smouldering still at 2 o'clock this af-

rnoon, but all the mischlef it had power to do had been done. The great sixteen-story building stands blackened and scorched from the middle up. The windows of the Postal Telegraph

damage was done. The Rogers, Peet & Co. building. in which the fire started, was composed. The total loss will reach of real proof Cuba.

### ALGER RELIEF BOARD RESUMES ITS LABORS

WHITEWASH PROFUSELY SPREAD

Colonel Lee and Surgeon Brown Present Charges of Crnelty

at Chickamauga, was the first witness. Departments require \$164,359,263, \$5,516,678 It was Suggested that the quartermasand \$3,127,722, respectively, all of them ter's department had attempted to regulate the number of sick at Camp Thomas. Taken altogether the total cost of the Col. Lee replied that that was not the executive departments will excel those case. It did endeavor to regulate the tentage. It was a fact that many of the The estimates for the military and na- officers at Camp Thomas had taken hosval establishments naturally show a great pital tents for personal use, leaving the decrease over those of the present year, inference that this had caused much of distressed people at over 40 per cent from

This, of course, is due to the conclusion | Col. Lee in conclusion said that he believed that from the highest to the lowest Pensions run along with about the usual officer in the quartermaster's department increase, amounting to \$145,225,830, against all had worked conscientiously and faith-\$141.233,830 for this year. This is an in- fully in the performance of their duties, and he felt that they deserved unstinted commendation.

The next witness was Dr. J. C. Brown. officer in the general hospital at Montauk. The regular annual appropriations will Dr. Brown arrived at Camp Wikoff Au-Work there went on with order and pre-Including these, the total appropriations cision. No bodies were ever sent away coffins with corpses, he said, were abso-

> An excerpt of the testimony of Dr. Connor, of Boston, regarding Lieut, Tiffany, of the Rough Riders, was received by the Alger Relief Commission. The substance of this has heretofore been published in The Times.

KING LEOPOLD WILL NOT BUY THE CANARIES

Would Like to Possess One Island. Resort.

Brussels, Dec. 5.-It is denied here that King Leopold wishes to buy the Canaries. His Majesty merely wants one island of the group to be used as a health resort for the inhabitants of the Kongo Free State.

A Youthful Legislator Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 5.-Clyde R. Hoey

# THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Great Events of the Year Reviewed by Mr. McKinley.

# RESULTS OF WAR WITH SPAIN

Recommendations Regarding the Government of Porto Rico and the Philippines Reserved-Cuba to Be Free When the People Have Proved Their Fitness for Self-Government-Currency Legislation Needed.

resentatives:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people

rejoice in a very satisfactory and steaddenced by the largest volume of business industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress
has increased the Treasury's receipts to
the amount estimated by its authors; the
finances of the Government have been
successfully administered and its credit
advanced to the first rank; while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard, Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the National spirit and

served to cement more closely than ever

served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country.

A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropri-ate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and in-volving for constitution and involving far-reaching consequences which will require the curnest attention of the Congress.

CAUSES OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN. In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the Government of the should be given a reasonable chance to should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably com-mitted. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would Building, next door, were cracked and the window frames burned, but no other damage was done.

be efficacious to remedy the evils so desprise for the window frames burned, but no other to the true interests of the mother country.

repugnant to the universal sentiment of which the fire started, was comp'etely destroyed. The total loss will reach of real progress toward the pacification The autonom us administrathe principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to the large extent of territory held by the insurextent of territory held by the insur-gents, while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebel-lion, continued many of the most objec-tionable and offensive policies of the gov-ernment that had preceded it. No tangi-ble relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados despite the re-lierated professions made in that regard and the amount moreometric by Spain The Alger Relief Commission began a session at the Lemon Building this to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed no less practical nor more delusive promises of succor could well have been at Chickamauga, was the first witness. people, stripped of all that made life and the Spanish government which call not home dear and herded in a strange region but be regarded as imalequate. It was among unsympathetic strangers hardly proposed to confide the preparation of

less necessitous than themserves.

SUFFERINGS OF THE CUBANS. By the end of December the mortality centration was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country and distributed, under the direction. and distributed, under the direction of the insurgents, the issue seemed to rest on consul general and the several consuls, the one side with a body chosen by a consul general and the several consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort fraction of the electors in the disby noble and earnest individual entor; through the organized agencies of the under Spanish control, and on the other American Red Cross. Thousands of lives with the insurgent population holding ere thus saved, but many thousands the interfer country, unrepresented in the ore were inaccessible to such forms of so-called parliament, and definit at the d.

The war continued on the old footing The war continued on the out countries, without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of stratgetic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' result agreement to the course of the earlier ten years' reach a practicable solution, I fell it my tion from its start. No alternative save tant no one could venture to conjecture.

DESTRICTION OF THE MAINE

At this juncture, on the 15th of Februshocking blow, falling upon a generous people; already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation analously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

All these things carried conviction to

To the Senate and House of Rep. | our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief Executive suggestion to the Congress to receive immed late answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedy probable emergency of war, and By increasing degree of prosperity evideneed by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of none too soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our coasts were practically undefended Our coasts were practically indefended. Our Navy needed large provision for in-creased ammunition and supplies, and attack from the mavy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our Army preparation for the dreaded contingency is told in the reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, and need not be

#### POWERS COUNSEL PEACE.

Nor was the apprehension of cumi strife confined to our own country. It of the duty of the Government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the mest important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible amexation of the Island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendity relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to on April 6, through their ambassadors terested character of the communication they had made on behalf of the powers, I stated the confidence of this Government manity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become insuf ferable.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS Still animated by the hope of a peace ful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle tions set up in the capital and some of Negotiations to this object continued agtively with the government of Splain, looking to the immed ate cone'n for of a six months' armistice in Cuba, with a view to effect the recognition of her prople's right to independence. Besides this the instant revocation of the order of reconcentration was asked, so that the sufferers, returning to their homes and aided by united American and Spanish effort, might be put in a way to suppor peace to the insular partiament, yet to be convened under the autonomius de-crees of November, 1997, but without im-By the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent from the time Gen. Weyler's decree of recontributions of the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent from the time Gen. Weyler's decree of recontributions of the deaths are contributed by the insurgents for such time as the general-in-chief might see fit to fix. How and with what reops of discretionary powers the breakers.

## CONGRESS ASKED TO ACT.

duty to remit the whole question to the Congress. In the message of April II. physical exhaustion of either combat-ant, and therewithal the practical ruin of 1886, I announced that with this last the Island, lay in sight, but how far dis- overture in the direction of immediate peace in Cuba, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the effort of the Exary last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine while rightfully lying in the battleship while rightfully lying in the battleship while rightfully lying in the battleship while rightfully lying in the b the harbor of Havana on a mission of in-ternational courtesy and good will—a ca-tastrophe the suspicious nature and hor. Ilmm-set historical traditions was intertastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart
profoundly. It is a striking evidence of
the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this
shocking blow, falling upon a generous

strikin upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to
guide the eventual settlement." The